

ties are not so rare with us as is usually supposed but are simply overlooked I have been led to believe by my observations on bifid and trifid fronds. This latter form of development is quite frequent although not generally considered so. Where I find a species in abundance it is seldom that a careful search fails to disclose at least one frond of this character.

I was on just such a search among *Polypodium vulgare* when my attention was arrested by a peculiar plant of *Nephrodium marginale*, Richard and on closer inspection I found every frond was crested. Evidently the plant was quite young for the fronds were few and of medium size and the crown was small. I was unable, after a careful examination, to detect anything in the environment of the plant that would account for its assuming this peculiarity. It grows, surrounded by its fellows, apparently under similar conditions.

When the plant was discovered the season of 1901 was well advanced, but several of the fronds of previous years persisted about the base showing unmistakably that they were cristate. The station was again visited this year (1902) and another crop of similar fronds found. As the variation appears to be permanent it seems advisable to give the fern formal recognition and I take pleasure in naming it in honor of our well-known pteridologist, Mr. George Edward Davenport.

**NEPHRODIUM MARGINALE**, Richard, forma **Davenportii**. Fronds similar to those of the species in outline and lobation. The apex and tips of lower pinnae bearing tassel-like enlargements produced by the dividing of the rachis into two or more parts; these being again parted and these segments once or twice cleft, thus forming a series of short, overlapping, crowded and somewhat spreading parts.

The plant was found in Milton, Massachusetts, in an unfrequented part of the Blue Hills Reservation. Specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, the herbarium of Geo. E. Davenport and in my own herbarium.

WEST ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

## RARE PLANTS IN CENTREVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

CLARA IMOGENE CHENEY.

**VERBENA HASTATA**, forma **rosea**. Habit, stature, foliage, etc., as in the typical form; corolla bright rose-colored.—Centreville, Massachusetts.



On August 18th, 1902, I found this *Verbena* with bright pink flowers instead of the common blue or rarer white ones. The plants were growing in mud on the margin of a lily pool and in the closest proximity to the typical *Verbena hastata*, L., which they strongly resemble. After a most careful examination and comparison of the two forms, no difference was detected excepting in color. The inflorescence, manner of growth, form and texture of the leaves were all alike. I counted sixteen plants of the roseate-flowered form growing in a small space.

*CALAMINTHA ACINOS*, L. During the summer of 1900 my attention for the first time was attracted to *Calamintha Acinos*, L., which at Centreville has come under my close observation in each succeeding year. The plant has previously been known in New England only from southern Vermont and northwestern Massachusetts. It grows at Centreville in small patches in a dry, sandy soil, with no shade whatever. In close companionship with *Calamintha Acinos* is found *Calamintha Clinopodium*, Benth., from season to season, but less abundantly. According to Gray's Manual of Botany, the latter plant is indigenous from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains. Both of these plants flower in July.

*VACCINIUM STAMINEUM*, L. This shrub was formerly known in New England only from Berkshire County and the mountains of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and from Connecticut, but three years ago I found at Centreville a half dozen of these shrubs growing close together in an open, dry, sandy field, on both sides of a cart-road leading to a pond near by. The most vigorous of these was from three to four feet in height, in form compact and most symmetrical. The shrub flowers the last of May or early in June. There seems to be no "off year" for fruit, for the branches yield berries in great abundance each successive season.

Specimens of these plants from Cape Cod have been submitted to the staff of the Herbarium of Harvard University and I am much indebted to Dr. B. L. Robinson and Mr. M. L. Fernald for valuable assistance in the identification.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.